

things in the geography of Yorkshire to be accounted  
for yet; the landscape of the country for instance.  
Yorkshire people rejoice in the fact that there is no  
English country which presents greater variety  
of picturesque landscapes. From what constitutes  
this variety which we call picturesque does it  
not commonly, in juxtaposition of the clear  
and wild with the soft & lovely? Such juxtaposition  
is frequentest occurrence in Yorkshire,  
every brown bar more abouts on a winding  
valley. The softness of the valley is broken by  
limestone 'scar,' bar forbidding as a fence  
castles again, you have a wide stretch of  
<sup>expansions</sup> gentle country where beauty lies in its gentility;  
here, you have the long <sup>unbroken</sup> lines of the fells,  
straight as a string. Why a T-supper; here,  
the soft glowing curves of the chalk hills. It  
is a case of what is said in the fore most com-  
out-in the flesh, the character of the landscape  
depends upon the nature of the surface rock. The  
variety of the landscape, upon the fact that  
very various strata come to the surface, in  
curious sudden alternation. It is impossible  
to get a lucid idea of the geography & landscape  
of Yorkshire without some knowledge of its geological  
history, the story of its making; & it is only as  
we know something of the structure of the several  
rocks, their behavior under atmospheric influences  
that we have any explanation to offer of the distinctive  
features of Yorkshire - fell & dale, cavern, cove  
& scar.

Perhaps nowhere in the world is the geological history so region more distinctly marked than in Yorkshire, far as the pages, with less in the colouring & outline of the several landscapes, &c. What is more, the page or range is ordered thus, beginning at the first, & going on, in regular order, to the last.

First in order of time, <sup>highest in older elevation</sup>, we have the Wharfedale Moors, the Pennine Chain of the geographers, a more or less mounting tract some ninety miles in length, with an average breadth of thirty miles. Here appear the patriarchs of Yorkshire rocks - the Silurian & Carboniferous State.

Then, stretching through nearly the whole length of the county, but - with a breadth grown narrower from opposite miles, we have a band of Permian rocks, those who, travelling eastward, have come suddenly on the vegetation about Knaresborough, for instance, are aware how noticeable a difference in the landscape follows the appearance of this new state.

Next - succeeds the broad Vale of York. When the original rocks (of the Liassic series) are so overlaid with the deposits of the rivers (mud, peat, silt, sand, gravel, clay,) that it is this which gives character to the landscape, the whole plain is an alluvial valley.

Finally, the bands of distinctively State have occupied the whole length of the county from north to south, but eastern Yorkshire did not appear all at once under the same conditions: traversed the country from Redcar <sup>passes through</sup> to Spurn Head, you find yourself in older regions.

the beautiful dales of the West & North Ridings, we may believe that the rivers have carved them out as truly as that they have embellished them.

"Rivers run in valleys which the sea made for them" - said Professor Phillips with reference to the Yorkshire dales. This ~~distinction~~ open able geologist who has done much for Yorkshire has proved ~~succinctly~~ ~~successively~~ embarrassing to the succeeding geographers ~~geologists~~ ~~of the~~ ~~valley~~ <sup>no crevices but</sup> ~~valley~~ ~~to describe Yorkshire.~~ After making full allowance for the effects of subsidence & upheaval, after leaving out from the bold rock scenery us due to the presence of the 'Craven fault', it may yet be received of the Yorkshire dales, as of other river valleys, "that," in the words of Hervey, "now shows how strong it must upon the subject believe."

That, in point of fact, the present rivers have gradually scooped out their own channels, that our river valleys are mainly the result of work performed by rains, rivers, & similar agents of denudation.

We are arriving at a few of the broad principles which determine the geography of Yorkshire. We have seen that the ~~valleys~~ <sup>sea</sup> not only departs but determines, the contours of the land. That the mountains <sup>which</sup> give birth & direction to the rivers are so placed as to enrich Yorkshire with a noble river system. That the rivers themselves have carved out the habitable valleys, & has thus determined the location of the <sup>city</sup> ~~populations~~.

<sup>Geological State.</sup>

But we must go further. There are 4 Principal Rivers

to, in the Wharfedale Fossils, we have the great  
watershed of northern England, the line of  
'heaven-water' drainage when the rivers of  
Yorkshire, with very trifling exceptions, take  
their water. Here we have a complete river  
systems, a main stream with many  
affluents discharging almost the whole  
drainage of the country into a single  
noble estuary, & all this, within the limits  
of Yorkshire itself. In ~~lectures~~ of geography  
could not conceivably have a better  
illustration of a river basin, an idea which  
is a key to the comprehension of much  
geography. It would be easy to show, too, that  
civilisation, progress, has followed the  
course of the rivers, that in their valleys  
were planted the great religious houses, the  
centres of medieval civilisation, & in their  
valleys, are the great industrial centres of  
today. But even so, we have not el-  
lanced the meaning of those wavy irregular  
lines upon the map all converging towards  
the central streams. It is not too much to  
say that its rivers have made Yorkshire,  
that they have literally scooped out the  
habitable places of the earth, others having  
spread them into the alluvial soil which  
~~should~~ makes them ~~especially~~ bearing  
for man & beast. This is true with  
limitations of the great central valley,  
no doubt - there was low land there to begin  
with, a wide plain, if not a valley; but of the

Now can look carefully at the map of Yorkshire without being struck by its almost-inexhaust completeness & self-dependence. By the singular variety of its features, Yorkshire has no considerable lakes, but with this exception, there is hardly a feature of land configuration which it does not afford illustrations. Here is a great mountain region filling up the west, occupying only a third of the country. Then succeeds a great alluvial plain, the valley of the Ouse; then, still to the east, two distinct hill countries of different characters, the one to the north-east, the other to the south-east; lastly, beyond the south-eastern hills, is a low maritime plain. Wide valleys intersect the hill & mountain regions, as the Vale of Pickering, dividing the eastern moorlands from the chalk Wolds, & Ribblesdale, dividing the mountainous mass of the west into two distinct regions, northwest, southwest. Besides these wider valleys, innumerable 'dells' ~~and~~ intersect the western & the north-eastern highlands forming the distinctive beauty <sup>to</sup> coast of Yorkshire.

Then, as for the coast, it is not only that its long seaboard in the North Sea enables Yorkshire to command the trade of the Baltic, the fishing of the northern seas, that it has its fleet

TOP SECRET

Great - its lesser seaports; its green pastures,  
places, & other less ambitious, but perhaps  
more delightful health resorts; it is not only  
met here the geologist finds the rocks of him  
that he can read as in a book the history  
of his part of Yorkshire; that gneiss or  
in some districts even broadcast, so  
that you may hear the voices children of  
Whalley talk to their mates about the 'ammo-  
nites' they have found; that, here, the action  
of the great natural forces has produced  
the weird and wonderful curiosities of the  
cave; but - here the very history of  
world-making may be studied. Here you  
may see almost visibly in action the  
two great processes carrying away a  
old, ~~growing down the~~, sand which the  
wanderer contours of the sand is due.  
but, interlacing & disseminating as on its elevation  
its coast, it is the river system of  
Yorkshire which marks it out as a  
distinct province, a country within  
a country. The ecclesiastical province of York  
were it no more, would be an interesting  
historical remains, reminding us that  
York has ever been the centre of the history  
of the north which has agnomeneous run  
upon the same lines as that of the south,  
no would it be difficult to show that York  
continued to be the northern capital until  
the rise of the great manufacturing cities  
in consequence of its situation at the head of a  
great sinuous & river system.

It being a saying of the towns, that, all the world was  
clothed in English wool woven in Hanbury.

Whilst the height yielded apporded pastures, the  
valley of the Wharfe into feeders must have been  
one numerous ~~long~~ <sup>and deep</sup> stretch of cornfields & meadows,  
land. An entry in the comptroller of the Wines as  
quoted by D. Whitelocke. gives 1,000 pence paid to  
reapers for getting in the corn - <sup>(about fifteen hours for money)</sup>  
the day's wage per man, while at the publication of a plot of  
the corn in a rare sight in Upper Wharfedale. D. Whitelocke supposes  
that the harvest - except to have been gathered in  
a single day, 1,000 men being turned into  
the fields; but, as <sup>at present time</sup> it would not be  
easy to collect such a body in the scattered  
village of the dales. The harvest is equally  
curious whether 200 men can get in  
its days, or by afternoon and in the  
In canons of Rievaulx were not a learned paten  
During forty years, no purchase openly or book-  
<sup>Peter</sup> Stephen Lombards Book of Penitences is entered in  
their accounts, nor did they spend much on  
materials for illuminating. Their literary  
treasures rest on two or three MSS. preserved in the  
Abbey; - A treatise <sup>in twelve</sup> on the virtues of Mercurie in  
turning the base metals into gold; another on the  
stars, written in Latin, &avoring more pathology  
than true lawful science; a quite marvellous  
dissertation upon the subtilities whereof the human  
body consists: it is probable that these intellectual  
efforts belong to the period of their interview with  
the Shepherd Lord of Shipton. ~~of whom he became~~

The history of the Horns is as uneventful as

Country was thickly overlaid with millstone grit  
& this millstone grit - the limestone below it  
to a great depth, has been removed by denudation  
worn away greatly by the rivers in to all  
spreading out their valleys. The limestone  
has, in fact, been uncovered by the rivers  
assisted by atmospheric denudation, &  
to depth beneath the limestone itself  
has been removed may be measured  
from the height of the limestone cliffs  
left standing on the margins of the valley.  
At the same time, it is not safe to set down as  
~~as well~~<sup>rare</sup> scenery of limestone country as the  
result of denudation. The Craven fault; a great  
break in the limestone, into the origin of which  
there is no space to enter, crosses Craven, & gives  
origin to some of the most magnificent rock  
scenery - Gordale Scar, Malham Cove, the Scar  
of Finglewick.

But, to return to the millstone grit - the  
whole of the Carboniferous series beneath it  
belongs, under what geological conditions  
were the rocks laid down, covering ~~over~~  
the whole area, & still ~~occupying~~ <sup>say</sup>, reaching  
through the whole length of the country from north  
to south, & occupying some third of its width in  
the south, & perhaps, a fourth to the north?  
There, the millstone grit & the coal measures  
are fresh-water deposits - rich in fossils of  
land-plants & fresh-water shells.

We must imagine the area of the country occupied  
by a shallow sea or lake or inland sea <sup>reaching</sup>  
~~near~~

many streams. Each stream brought down in its course slaid down at its mouth, much sediment; sometimes mud, sometimes sand, here coarse & heavy sand deposited at the mouth of the river, & again, fine sand, carried far out into the lake. Here as low the material given out. State. sandstones, shales & coarse grits, each becoming dry land in consequence of exceeding gradual elevation, & by as gradual a subsidence, becoming again the bed of an inland sea, to receive new deposits which should, in their turn become dry land.

The millstone grits, which covers a larger area of Yorkshire than any other rock, are the elevated sand banks of the coarse sand & grit we have seen deposited in that inland sea. In the whole of western Yorkshire, with the exception of the Craven district, we get the scenery proper to the grit, bold escarpments & rock masses, as at Attey Chevin, & the Cow alfey or Rumbold's Moor, deep gorges & glens, with woody sides, the timber rather stunted, but various, oak copses being perhaps the most common; wide peat-covered moors, heathes, sometimes, bogs, sometimes with huge boulders scattered over them, sometimes heathes, worn into extraordinary shapes, the savanna of gorse, yielding little to no game, even in the lowlands - yet comes across miserable patches of rank vegetation in November - such are the main features of the grit country, which is yet not without its attractions for man, a delight for one upon the uplands.

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abbey, one of the two ancient abbeys of the north,  
St. Mary's at York being the other, was the cause of the  
earliest celebrity of the town. Its story, that an  
obedient monk, a monk of Gloucester, who had hitherto led  
~~a vision from St. Germanus in a vision: he set~~  
up the cross by the river, & a hut for himself under  
a great oak, & in time became known for his sanctity  
for the graces of St. Germanus which he carried with  
him later, the Conqueror granted to him the royal  
manor in which he had settled, other monks gathered  
about him, & by & by, there sprang up a colony of  
wooden huts. Of the consecrated buildings which  
surrounded them there are but few remains, but the  
Benedictine Abbey Church, still the parish church  
of Selby, is the most perfect monastic church still  
existing in Yorkshire. Selby was the scene of the  
victory of the Parliamentarians which really led to  
the Battle of Marston Moor.

Cleveland is, as we have seen, a region of moors  
& mountains intersected by the low-lying green  
valleys. Perhaps some of the most picturesque  
scenery is in the valleys of the Esk, its tributaries  
Repton Bridge, Glaisdale, Goathland Dale, Rye,  
Rowdale & Sandale, in the valley of the Derwent;  
on the other side of Repton High Moor extends the  
valley. But we have already described the landscape  
of this beautiful region, it remains to notice  
one or two of the towns. Middlesborough, at the  
mouth of the Tees, is like one of the mushroom  
cities of the Western States: half a century ago it  
was not, to-day, it is a town of upwards of 55,000  
inhabitants. It was, so we are made, by help of  
Cavalier parliamentarians, "the Towns," of whom Mr. Peas of  
Teesside was one. In the year 1649, the country  
was a strip of land on the right bank of the Tees on which the  
town now stands. They built, made the streets & the